

potentially threatening foreign nations. Yet many of my colleagues now want to flood our roads and flood our railroads with deadly nuclear waste.

H.R. 120 proposes that high level nuclear waste be stored at an interim storage facility at Yucca Mountain, NV. Proponents contend this is the most suitable area for storage, as well as the safest. Well, just how safe does this sound to you? A study by the Geological Survey discovered 33 earthquake faults directly through the site. The area is seismically active. Since 1976, there have been 621 seismic events of a magnitude greater than 2.5 within a 50-mile radius of Yucca Mountain. For you in the new math, that is over 300 earthquakes a year.

Another serious danger from this region's seismic activity involves the water table. Former senior DOE geologist, Jerry Szymanski, has found an earthquake could dramatically elevate the water table, flooding the repository with water and releasing radio nucleoids into our water supply. I urge all Members to vote "no" on the rule and final passage of H.R. 1270. I don't want to come back to this House and say I told you so.

REIMBURSEMENT DUE RESERVE AND GUARD MEMBERS DEPLOYED IN SUPPORT OF OPERATION JOINT GUARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to encourage my colleagues to support the Defense authorization conference report. The conferees have worked hard to resolve difficult issues and to reach an agreement.

This agreement contains important policy language that should be enacted into law. However, I am also aware of a need that it does not address. I, therefore, urge my colleagues to cosponsor legislation, which I will introduce this week to correct the inequities that affect 4,206 Army Reserve and National Guard members who were deployed to Europe in support of Operation Joint Guard.

These soldiers had to take money out of their own pockets to pay for the shipment of personal items which the Army itself has paid for in the past and, after some persuasion, has started to pay again. My legislation grants the army the authority, the statutory authority, it needs to reimburse these affected soldiers who are junior grade enlisted members and cannot afford to pay for their reimbursement.

In fact, it affects some 14,000 National Guardsmen throughout the United States. They are due to receive an average payment of \$400. Not much to the average person, but they want their money and they need their money.

They have already waited some 9 months to be reimbursed for these ex-

penses. They should not have to wait any longer. They should not be denied reimbursement because the Army lacks the authority to pay for reimbursement of expenses incurred while serving this Nation.

They should not have to wait any longer, Mr. Speaker. I therefore urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this legislation.

RENAMING FEDERAL COURTHOUSE IN HONOR OF FORMER U.S. REPRESENTATIVE ROY ROWLAND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. NORWOOD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, we find ourselves in a period of great debate as to what constitutes bipartisanship. I believe that true bipartisanship is honorable compromise for the good of the country. If we search for real live models of honorable compromise, we can find no better example than the former Democratic member from my home State of Georgia.

Congressman Roy Rowland of Dublin, GA, began a lifetime of public service long before coming to the House of Representatives. Roy Rowland spent his youth developing a keen sense of duty and honor as an Eagle Scout.

Fresh out of high school, Roy entered the U.S. Army to fight in World War II as a sergeant in command of a machine gun crew in the European theater. He was a member of U.S. forces that liberated German concentration camps, where he learned firsthand the horrifying final results of intolerance.

Roy left the Army at the end of the war with a Bronze Star for service in combat, and returned to educational pursuits. He graduated from the Medical College of Georgia in 1952 and continued what was to become a lifetime of public service, by providing health care to the people of Dublin, GA, as a family practice physician.

Roy not only provided health care to Georgia families, he served them in the State legislature from 1976 until 1982, and in the year of 1983, Roy's dedication to serving his country brought him to the U.S. House of Representatives.

In his freshman year, Congressman Rowland introduced and succeeded in passing legislation that stopped the illegal use of Quaaludes through the fraudulent prescription sales.

In the early 1980's, the abuse of Quaaludes had reached epidemic proportions, and the drug was fast on its way to becoming the illegal drug of choice on the streets.

Roy, I was in practice back in that period of time in the 1980's, and recognized then what a tremendous problem it was for our patients and the country, and I appreciate your efforts in removing Quaaludes.

Today, though, the good news is that problem is history, because of the work of Roy Rowland.

Congressman Rowland's efforts were not Democratic or Republican in nature. They addressed a pressing concern for all Americans and garnered true bipartisan support.

When debate over the AIDS crisis was still locked in a state of misinformation and confusion and fragmentation, Roy Rowland stepped forward with his experience as a medical professional to provide the leadership this body needed to move forward.

Congressman Rowland introduced and passed into law legislation that created the National Commission on AIDS, which provided America with the plain, scientific facts so necessary to establish sound public health policy to combat this killer disease.

When the battle over health care reform was at its peak in the 103d Congress, Roy Rowland once again led the way in finding solutions to America's problems that were outside the realm of partisanship. He succeeded in drafting health care reform legislation through a group of five Republicans and five Democrats that provided coverage for 92 percent of the American public.

The Rowland bill did not pass during that time of heated debate and multiple proposals, but the blueprint Roy left us is one that should be carefully examined when we face contentious issues in the future.

In his 12 years of service here in the House, Roy Rowland set a standard for standing firm on conviction without resorting to partisan attacks. He fought like a tiger on this floor, but never had an enemy on either side of the aisle.

In his reelection campaigns, he was frequently personally attacked, but never responded in kind.

Today, I ask for your vote on legislation that will honor and preserve the legacy of service that Dr. and Congressman Roy Rowland has left for us to follow. This bill will redesignate the Dublin Federal Courthouse in Dublin, GA, as the J. Roy Rowland Federal Courthouse, in order that the example Roy Rowland set through a lifetime of service should not be forgotten.

In the spirit of true bipartisanship that our former colleague exemplified, I ask for your support today of this legislation.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 12 noon.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 14 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until 12 noon.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. SNOWBARGER] at 12 noon.